

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

research and a very obvious pro-British bias. Like the description of the political organization it is chiefly valuable because it includes events too recent to have found a place in the older histories of South Africa. The last sections present useful summaries of the economic and social conditions in their latest phase and are based largely on governmental reports. Mr. Worsfold has undertaken to study his subject from every point of view and has managed to convey more information about it than is to be found in any other single volume with which the reviewer is acquainted. The book is, unfortunately, rather carelessly printed. It contains a number of good photographs and a useful map.

An Introduction to English Industrial History. By HENRY ALLSOPP. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., 1912. 8vo, pp. xii+160. 60 cents.

This book is intended to introduce young students to English industrial history and to stimulate their interest in that subject. It is clearly and interestingly written and, in the main, accurate, although the author is disposed, at times, to dogmatize upon doubtful points and to state facts more precisely than our knowledge of them will warrant. This, however, is a fault hardly to be avoided in such a brief survey. It is surprising to discover that nothing is said about the development of English commerce. This is certainly an aspect of industrial history which ought not to be ignored. If space had to be saved the reader could better have spared the chapter on the Peasant's Revolt, which is interesting, to be sure, but far less vital. The book contains two suggestive maps on the density of population in 1700 and in 1800, and a short, rather haphazard, list of books for further reading.

The Coal Miner. By EARL A. SALIERS. Bethlehem, Pa.: Bethlehem Printing Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. 65. \$1.00.

This slender volume is devoted to a study of conditions in the coal mines of the Hocking Valley. The book consists of three brief parts, of which the first treats of the sporadic and unregulated labor disturbances previous to the year 1884. The second part sketches the history of "the organization period" of the Hocking Valley mines, down to the formation of the United Mine Workers' union. The third and most interesting chapter discusses the "Truck System of Payment" and its attempted eradication, which has received but lukewarm support from the miners themselves. Dr. Saliers has compressed a mass of interesting detail into a few readable pages.